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| 17. <i>Xylobucco duchaillui</i> (Cass.). | 45. <i>Psolidoprocne nitens</i> (Cass.). |
| 18. <i>Gymnobucco peli</i> , Hartl. | 46. <i>Dryoscopus leucorhynchus</i> ,
Hartl. |
| 19. <i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i> ,
Verr. | 47. <i>Laniarius hypopyrrhus</i> , Verr. |
| 20. <i>Campethera nivosa</i> (Sw.). | 48. ——— <i>multicolor</i> , G. R. Gray. |
| 21. <i>Alethe castanea</i> , Cass. | 49. <i>Nicator chloris</i> (Val.). |
| 22. <i>Turdus crossleyi</i> , Sharpe. | 50. <i>Oriolus brachyrhynchus</i> , Sw. |
| 23. <i>Criniger calurus</i> , Cass. | 51. <i>Lamprocolius purpureiceps</i> ,
Verr. |
| 24. ——— <i>tricolor</i> (Cass.). | 52. <i>Hyphantornis textor</i> (Gm.). |
| 25. ——— <i>chloronotus</i> , Cass. | 53. ——— <i>aurantia</i> (V.). |
| 26. ——— <i>tephrolæmus</i> (Gray). | 54. ——— <i>flavigula</i> , G. R. Gray. |
| 27. ——— <i>nivosus</i> , Temm. | 55. <i>Malimbus nitens</i> (J. E.
Gray). |
| 28. <i>Andropadus virens</i> (Cass.). | 56. ——— <i>cristatus</i> (V.). |
| 29. <i>Ixonotus guttatus</i> , Verr. | 57. ——— <i>scutatus</i> (Cass.). |
| 30. <i>Cossypha poensis</i> , Strickl. | 58. ——— <i>nigerrimus</i> (V.). |
| 31. ——— <i>isabellæ</i> , G. R. Gray. | 59. <i>Nigrita luteifrons</i> , Verr. |
| 32. <i>Pratincola salax</i> , Verr. | 60. ——— <i>bicolor</i> , Hartl. |
| 33. <i>Nectarinia superba</i> (V.). | 61. <i>Euplectes phœnicomerus</i> , G.
R. Gray. |
| 34. ——— <i>fuliginosa</i> (Shaw). | 62. <i>Ligurinus olivaceus</i> (Fras.). |
| 35. ——— <i>angolensis</i> (Less.). | 63. <i>Strobilophaga burtoni</i> , G. R.
Gray. |
| 36. ——— <i>chloropygia</i> , Jard. | 64. <i>Accipiter hartlaubi</i> , Verr. |
| 37. ——— <i>subcollaris</i> , Reich. | 65. <i>Syrnium nuchale</i> , Sharpe. |
| 38. <i>Anthreptes aurantia</i> , Verr. | 66. <i>Rallus oculus</i> (Temm.). |
| 39. <i>Speirops melanocephalus</i> (G.
R. Gray). | 67. <i>Ibis religiosa</i> , Sav. |
| 40. <i>Bias musicus</i> (V.). | 68. <i>Podica senegalensis</i> (V.). |
| 41. <i>Platysteira leucopygialis</i> ,
Fras. | 69. <i>Sterna fissipes</i> (L.). |
| 42. ——— <i>cyanea</i> (Müll.). | |
| 43. <i>Terpsiphone tricolor</i> (Fras.). | |
| 44. ——— <i>melampyru</i> , Verr. | |

11. On a new Genus of Sponges from North Australia. By
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gical Department, British Museum.

[Received June 19, 1871.]

(Plate XLVIII.)

I am indebted to Dr. J. E. Gray for permission to describe the two remarkable Sponges figured in the accompanying plate.

As they agree with one another in their histological and more general fundamental structure, I have no hesitation in regarding them as generically identical, though, in the absence of a published account of any closely approximating form, it becomes requisite to establish a new genus for their reception.

Order SILICEA.

Gen. nov. CAULOSPONGIA.

Sponge consisting of a central stem or axis, around the distal portion of which the sponge-body is disposed in separate whorls, or in more or less regular or irregular spiral convolutions. Skeleton compound, consisting of a primary network of keratose fibre, with siliceous spicula irregularly imbedded in it, and an accessory one of siliceous spicula only. Spicula of one form, simple, spinulate, arcuate.

1. CAULOSPONGIA VERTICILLATA. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 1.)

Sponge-body forming interrupted ascending spiral, or regular and separate infundibular expansions. Central axis and stalk fistulose, the internal cavity frequently communicating with the exterior by means of extensive oscula. Skeleton kerato-siliceous, consisting principally of horny reticulated fibre with siliceous spicula imbedded in it, but having an accessory and superficial one of spicula imbedded in sarcode only. Spicules spinulate, slightly arcuate; average length $\frac{1}{50}$ inch.

Hab. North Australia.

Free Public Museum, Liverpool.

2. CAULOSPONGIA PLICATA. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 2.)

Sponge-body forming contorted laminate convolutions, having an irregular ascending spiral direction. Stalk fistulose above the commencement of the body, with numerous oscular passages, compact beneath. Skeleton kerato-siliceous as in the last species. Spicula spinulate, slightly arcuate; average length $\frac{1}{40}$ inch.

Hab. Unrecorded.

B.M., presented by Miss Saul.

In the existence of a primary and secondary siliceo-fibrous skeleton, this new genus appears most closely to approach *Diplodemia* of Bowerbank, an incrusting form with simple acerate spicula, regarded by its author as forming a connecting link between the Keratose and Halichondraceous tribes of Sponges.

In the drawing which I exhibit (Plate XLVIII.) fig. 1 represents *Caulospongia verticillata* reduced to one half its natural size, and fig. 2 the true proportions of *C. plicata*. The single specimen examined of the first of these exhibits a series of slightly prominent ridges radiating from the centre to the circumference of the infundibular or spirally ascending expansions of the sponge-body, these being most conspicuous on the upper surfaces. In both species the passages communicating with the internal cavity of the fistulose stem would appear to represent the only distinct oscular system.